

IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please insert the following paragraphs at page 5, between lines 6 and 7.

Fig. 2A shows the print-receiving layer present on an optical recording medium.

Fig. 2B shows the placement of a pattern on the print-receiving layer.

Fig. 2C shows a top view of the optical recording medium.

Please amend the following paragraph at page 19, line 19 through page 21, line 14:

One method of forming such a pattern on the print-receiving layer is to form the pattern by convexes or concaves. In this case, the difference in height of the concave/convex pattern is usually required to be at least $0.1\ \mu\text{m}$, and preferably at least $0.5\ \mu\text{m}$. However, if the difference in height of the concave/convex pattern is too large, printing on the pattern tends to be difficult, and accordingly the difference is preferably at most $0.3\ \text{mm}$, particularly preferably at most $0.1\ \text{mm}$. As the method of forming a concave/convex pattern, for example, when the ultraviolet-curing resin composition is coated on the entire surface of the reflective layer to form the print-receiving layer, the ultraviolet-curing resin composition may be coated partially thickly so as to form convexes and the concave/convex pattern is thereby formed. For example, Fig 1. illustrates an example of the optical recording medium of the present invention obtained in such a manner that a recording layer and a reflective layer are formed on a toroidal transparent substrate 3 with a slight margin left at the periphery, and a print-receiving layer 1 is formed so that the entire surface of the reflective layer is covered, wherein the print-receiving layer is formed thickly at the portion "A" alone so that said portion projects from the surroundings. Portion "A" may be a pattern 2 present on the print-receiving layer. The print-receiving layer may be formed thinly at the portion "A" alone so that said portion caves in from the surroundings. Further, as another method, a concave/convex pattern may be formed on the reflective layer by the ultraviolet-curing resin

composition for formation of the subsidiary layer, and the ultraviolet-curing resin composition for formation of the print-receiving layer may be coated on the reflective layer so that the entire reflective layer, including the portion having a concave/convex pattern formed thereon, is covered, whereby on the surface of the print-receiving layer, the concave/convex pattern on the subsidiary layer as an inner layer thereof is developed. In this case, the thickness of the print-receiving layer is preferably from 0.5 to 2.0 times the difference in height of the concave/convex pattern on the subsidiary layer. If the difference in height of the concave/convex pattern on the subsidiary layer is too large as compared with the thickness of the print-receiving layer, it tends to be difficult to form the print-receiving layer so that the concave/convex pattern is faithfully reflected. On the other hand, if the thickness of the print-receiving layer is too large as compared with the difference in height of the concave/convex pattern on the subsidiary layer, there is a fear that the concave/convex pattern on the surface of the print-receiving layer becomes unclear.
